

National Bee-Keepers' Convention, St. Louis—Sept. 27-30

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

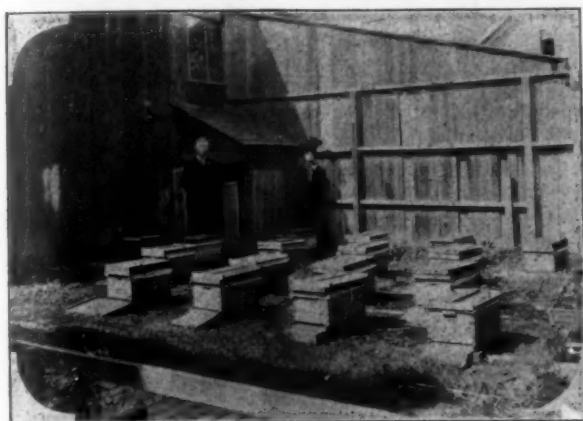
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CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 15, 1904.

No. 37.



MR. PHILIP PRIOR AND DAUGHTER IN HIS APIARY.



APIARY OF A. J. FREEMAN, OF NEOSHO CO., KAN.

(See page 628.)



APIARY OF T. R. G. WELCH, OF MORGAN CO., UTAH.

7%

We believe that every reader of the American Bee Journal is open to reason. That every one will make his decision without prejudice.

Why do we give a discount? Like all other questions this one has two sides. Your side and ours. To clear the matter a little we will first tell why we give a discount, and then will try to explain why you should take advantage of it.

Almost every business has a rush season and a dull one. To make the conditions balance is a never-ending problem.

Roughly speaking our busy season lasts 6 months of a year and the dull season the balance. To keep from running at a loss during the dull season is what taxes our strength. One expense, for example, is a pay roll of 250 helpers which must be met and it does not decrease much during these months. This is not the only item by any means nor do these expenses apply to ourselves only, but to every branch house and agent that sell our goods. This is why we are anxious for business during this season. And to obtain these orders is why we give discounts. September is the dull-est month, and when we make our best offer.

What is the advantage of buying supplies before you need them? This is the bee-keeper's side of the question.

One of the advantages is our discounts. Just for convenience we will assume that \$100.00 will cover your requirements for supplies. You don't need them before April 1. We will suppose that

you have the money and buy your supplies this month. You receive as a rebate \$7.00. Your money in the bank for 6 months at 4 percent would bring \$2.00. Thus you have a clear \$5.00 to your credit. If you have to borrow money you can figure in a minute what you earn. Can you place your money where it will bring larger returns? Seven percent for 6 months is 14 percent for one year. The last figure is more than the profits of an average business firm. A good farmer nets no more. How can the bee-keeper afford to miss it?

Aside from the mere discount there are many other savings to be considered.

Are you working all winter? Like ourselves you find it best to keep busy during the slack season. Your time can be used to an advantage then in nailing and painting your hives and making ready your supers. Why not do it? Then there is always an advantage in being prepared. Very few are successful otherwise. For lack of forethought you may lose your crop or swarms for want of supers and hives. Have you ever been vexed by not receiving your supplies when they are needed? Why repeat the experience?

It is a positive fact that the majority of bee-keepers do not give their bees the attention that their possible profits warrant.

The larger number of bee-keepers take the profits from their bees as being mere luck. This is why so many put off ordering supplies to the last minute and run the risk of failure. Make your bees pay by giving them intelligent thought and attention. In the last number of the American Bee Journal you will find complete details regarding our discounts. It's costly to put off what you can do to-day.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

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AND MANY AGENTS.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 15, 1904.

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Editorial Comments

The National Convention at St. Louis.

In two weeks the 35th annual convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association will be in session at the Christian Endeavor Hotel in St. Louis. It begins Sept. 27th. It should be the largest meeting of bee-keepers ever held in this country. Why not make it a grand reunion? It's a good thing for those who are engaged in the same line of work to meet and compare experiences. In so doing greater progress can be made by all.

Better arrange to attend the St. Louis convention, and help to make it a big success.

Aplarian Exhibits at Fairs.

These can be made of much interest to the Fair visitors, and of no little profit to those who make the exhibits of bees, honey, and the various implements and methods employed in modern apiculture. It is one of the best ways to aid in educating the public concerning pure honey and its production. And if proper efforts are put forth with those who manage the Fairs, usually generous premiums will be offered.

But even if the premiums are not so liberal as they should be, every such opportunity should be embraced by bee-keepers to place before the consumers all the information possible about bee-keeping, and the ways in which pure honey is produced, so that an increased demand may result.

By all means, bee-keepers should take advantage of the Fair privileges extended to them, and utilize such to the mutual benefit of both themselves and the consuming public.

The Honey Crop for 1904.

A final report, or resume of reports, appears in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* for Sept. 1, in the following paragraph:

Regarding the amount of honey produced this year, the accumulated evidence that has come in from various sources seems to show quite clearly now that the aggregate of honey this season is much less than last. In a way, this may be a blessing in disguise, considering the large amount of comb and extracted honey carried over from last season. If we had had a crop as heavy as last year, the market might have suffered a total collapse from which it might not have entirely recovered. "There is no great loss without some small gain" is an old adage that may possibly be true in this case.

So far as we have been able to learn, although the honey crop is less in quantity this year than last, prices are

not as yet much if any higher. Here in Chicago the demand has hardly begun. But we think a little later it will revive, and that there will be a good call for honey.

We think it will take a little time to recover from the depressed prices that prevailed last year, when there was such an enormous crop of honey in the central portion of our country. Especially was this felt in Chicago, where the market was fairly flooded with the finest qualities. Still, ordinarily Chicago uses lots of honey, and in a few weeks we believe the demand will be normal again, if not greater than ever before.

Bogus Comb Honey and the Ladies' Home Journal.

As a sequel to the paragraph in the June number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, mentioned on page 403 of this journal, appears the following in Dr. Walker's department of the September number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*:

ARTIFICIAL PARAFFIN HONEYCOMB.

Since making the statement in this department in the June Journal concerning paraffin honeycomb, I have received a number of letters from those interested in the subject challenging my authorities.

My authorities are these:

In "Foods: Their Composition and Analysis", by A. Wynter Blyth, it says:

"A curiosity of food is a commercial American artificial honey, which is entirely composed of glucose syrup, while the comb is also artificial, and made of paraffin."

In "Practical Dietetics", by W. Gilman Thompson, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the Cornell University Medical College in New York City, visiting physician to the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, it says:

"Artificial honeycombs are now made from paraffin, stamped into cells to imitate the original, which enables the bees to devote more energy to the manufacture of honey and bestow less on the combs."

In "Food Analysis", by Leffmann and Beam, it says:

"A common method of adulteration consists in pouring glucose syrup over honeycomb from which the honey has been drained, and allowing the mixture to stand until it has acquired a honey flavor."

In "The New International Encyclopædia" for 1903, it says:

"It is stated that much of the so-called honey which is sold contains none of the product gathered by the bee, and is entirely artificial. Of 66 samples of honey examined by the Massachusetts State Board of Health 15 were adulterated with cane-sugar or commercial glucose, or both. One sample contained as high as 88 percent of commercial glucose."

Notwithstanding these apparent authoritative statements, wide inquiry among practical bee-keepers now convinces me that paraffin is not used for this purpose, and never has been except in an experimental way. Therefore, the statement made in the June issue was erroneous. What appears to be further evidence of this is the fact that a reward of \$1000 for a sample of paraffin comb was offered some years ago, and I understand has never been claimed. I give the above facts so that my former statements may

not do any injustice to the army of reputable bee-keepers in America.

A hasty glance at this array of authorities might lead one to say that Dr. Walker was more than justified in saying just what she did say in her department in June. But the heading of her present statement is "Artificial Paraffin Honeycomb", and the only thing she talks about is the use of paraffin for comb, whereas in the June number it was *comb honey*—quite another thing—for she says, "the little cells are then filled with glucose slightly flavored to give the honey taste, and the artificial product is ready for use."

The first quotation is entirely to the point; the three successive ones grow weaker as they proceed. The second, from Dr. Thompson, refers only to artificial comb, the bees being credited with the filling—apparently with pure honey. The third, from Leffmann and Beam, refers only to genuine honeycomb, no paraffin in the case. The fourth, has only to do with adulteration or imitation of liquid honey, there being no comb, neither paraffin nor any other kind, in the case.

But it is human nature to make as strong defense as possible, and Dr. Walker has done the manly—rather the womanly—thing to say in plain terms, "the statement made in the June issue was erroneous". If all who have helped to injure the bee-keepers' interests were thus ready to make the *amende honorable*, we should have cause for gratitude.

In a private letter referring to this matter, Dr. Walker wrote us as follows, under date of Aug. 17:

"I am sure that you will feel satisfied with the statement concerning comb honey, which I have written for the Ladies' Home Journal for September. I think that as long as this statement remains in our reference books there is always danger of its being innocently quoted. It seems a great pity that this should be true. I can not imagine any fair-minded writer wishing in any way to harm a legitimate industry."

We all now know that Dr. Walker never intended in any way to injure or misrepresent honey-producers. And all will be glad to see that she has thus set herself right on the subject, and before the bee-keeping world.

Superseding the Common Fate of All Queens.

This is the time of year when more superseding occurs than at any other time. The beginner is likely to think of superseding as a rare occurrence. Instead of that it is the common thing. In the natural course of events, *every queen closes her career by being superseded.*

Miscellaneous Items

J. B. Hains, a pioneer bee-keeper in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the inventor of the Hains atmospheric feeder, in vogue some years ago, died at his home Aug. 24. He bottled honey for the Cleveland market, buying of other bee-keepers after his own crop was disposed of.

Some National Association Notes have been sent to us for publication by General Manager N. E. France, as follows:

Two more victories—lawsuits.

A large number of members have secured board at the Christian Endeavor Hotel, St. Louis, to attend the Fair and bee-keepers' convention. I am securing rooms near each other so as to make it pleasant.

Freight on honey, in cans, boxed or cased, is 4th class; in cans otherwise, double first-class. If those using the

single 5-gallon jacketed can will bill the same as cased at 4th class, they will save overcharges.

The last Annual Report had many names of members whose membership had expired, making the total too many. This year over 2000 are at present paid-up members.

I feel there is much valuable work to be done by the Association, and recommend that city members do not cause quarrels among neighbors, and thus allow the Association more time and money to advertise the use of honey, help the sales of the same, etc.

France's honey display at the National Convention is worth going to see. Sept. 27 to 30, Christian Endeavor Hotel, at St. Louis.

The voting ballots for nominating officers for 1905 and three directors are coming in very fast.

The Apiary of Mr. A. J. Freeman is shown on the first page. When sending the picture, Mr. Freeman wrote thus:

I enclose a partial view of my apiary. I have 18 colonies, all in good shape for fall flow. Our flow is now commencing (Aug. 9). I have taken 300 pounds from about 6 colonies, all white clover honey. I am in hopes my 18 colonies will give me at least 50 to 75 pounds each.

My father bought 3 colonies when I was about 13 years old, in Illinois, and they all froze out that same year. Some years later—about 1877—we moved to Kansas, where I have remained ever since, and I have been keeping bees nearly all these years, but the first five years were full of blunders and loss, both in bees and money; but since I am better informed I make a success every year. We always have plenty of honey, and generally lots to sell, and I get 15 cents a pound for all of it—extracted and comb.

My bees are nearly all full-blood Italians, and I think they are the best. I aim to introduce several queens every year from the best breeders.

I read three bee-papers, and I also have about half a dozen bee-books.

I don't have much trouble about introducing queens. I have never lost a colony from bee-moth, as I always keep them strong, with young queens, and plenty of honey on hand.

A. J. FREEMAN.

The Apiary of T. R. G. Welch, of Morgan Co., Utah, appears on the first page. When sending the photograph he wrote as follows:

At this writing (Aug. 1) my apiary consists of 150 colonies. In the spring I had 88 in good condition, and have hived 62 swarms, and lost 6 or 8. I am running 40 colonies for extracted and 110 for comb honey. In the shed, at the left hand of the picture, I do all my extracting, and cleaning and grading comb honey. In the open shed are 48 colonies in two rows; on the shed are 14 colonies. All the hives have shade-boards, which are nearly all taken off and set at the back for this occasion. I am just giving the open colony another frame of comb.

The whole apiary covers an area of only 4x6½ rods, with plum trees in front. The shed faces south, 19 degrees east, and the hives set mostly in pairs, about 4 feet apart, and 6 feet between the rows.

I winter my bees in just the positions they stand during the summer.

I am in my 70th year, and do all my work myself. I love the bees and the work. I do not consider myself a professor in apiculture, but for the purpose of being successful I spend much time in studying their habits. July 10 I hived a swarm that to-day (Aug. 1) has 16 drawn combs, Langstroth size, filled with brood and honey, and a super of comb honey ready to take off—in just 21 days. But it was a swarm.

Last year I netted from my apiary \$5.00 per colony in honey and beeswax.

T. R. G. WELCH.

Mr. Philip Prior and His Apiary.—Mr. W. A. Pryal, of San Francisco Co., Calif., some time ago sent in the following concerning a San Francisco apiary and its owner:

The first gold hunters that came to California landed in San Francisco; the first bees that sought the incomparable nectar of the Golden State, also passed through the Golden Gate and made their first home on the sand-hills of the metropolis of the West. That is close on a century ago, if it is not that far back already. In those days, the city that is built on a hundred hills did not offer much inducement

ment to the busy little workers. They probably voted the young city an uncivilized place; a "dismal excuse" for man, or beast, or insect, to inhabit. Those bees, if they reasoned at all, as well as many a homesick man, yearned to take the first steamer for the East. But never a bee took the steamer homeward. They remained "to grow up with the country", and, like many of the sturdy argonauts, they rejoice in now being reckoned among the great history-makers of the world.

A half century has made San Francisco one of the important commercial cities of the universe. And California—well, where is there its equal in everything that the heart of man yearns for?

In the early history of the bee in San Francisco, there were no large parks, no vast stretches of truck-gardens as there are now, that produce vegetables that are shipped to the cities of the East by the train-load, to say nothing of feeding the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the city. Since then the native flora has been augmented by countless kinds of nectar-yielding flowers that make the bees of to-day in the City of St. Francis well contented. It has been stated by some, who have had insufficient information upon the subject, that bees will not thrive in this city. Such is not the fact.

There are a number of small apiaries in the city. From the owners of those I have talked with, I learn that bees do well, and sufficient honey is gathered during the winter to keep the colonies well supplied with stores. The view accompanying this is that of a trim little apiary I photographed on a beautiful day in mid-February. It is in what is known as the Mission District of the city—a portion of the metropolis that is noted for its mild climate. And there are apiaries out by Golden Gate Park, where the climate is not so mild, and the little workers roll in the honey there, too.

The apiary shown is that of Mr. Philip Prior, the principal of one of the public schools of the city. This gentleman is as ardent a worker among the industrious insects as he is a faithful and successful instructor of the rising generation. He tells me that he has averaged as high as 51 pounds of comb honey per colony. This is a pretty big yield, considering that his place is in the neighborhood of five or six miles of the Pacific Ocean. He never loses any colonies during winter. The bees are kept on an ordinary city lot in the rear of his home, which is on one of the principal streets of the city. Owing to the insects having to fly high to clear the residences, they have not been known to molest horses or pedestrians on the street. Bees were formerly kept on the same block by John McCormick some years since, and I learn that he made quite a success of his little apiary.

In connection with what I have stated above, of the bees in the apiary herewith pictured, I will relate that these bees got a great writing up in the city papers, and just because in following the dictates of Nature, they took advantage of the beautiful and warm day, and swarmed. In their simplicity they flew over the barn on the adjoining lot in the rear, and circled around in the play-ground (a very natural thing for them to do) of the Hawthorne School, over which presides my friend and client, Mrs. Mann. Perhaps these bees thought because they were the property of a pedagogue, they were cutting the proper caper by seeking the sacred precincts of a school-yard for an alighting-place for their owner to come and hive them.

But it proved unholy ground for them. The children did not think it fun to see a bee at school; neither did the principal or the other teachers, though they are all learned and estimable ladies, as it is my good fortune to count several of them among my acquaintances.

According to the reports in the papers, the Health Department of the city was called to remove the bees. It seems, however, that the deputies forgot to bring their implements for extracting the business ends of the poor little innocents. At one time it was thought that it would be necessary to call out the fire department, as well as the tough gang that is used in gathering in superfluous dogs, stray cows, and omnivorous William goats. At any rate, the clumsy deputies of the Health Department, who, by the way, have had more experience in chasing the elusive microbe, used a few sulphur candles to subdue the bees, and, as a result, caused the bees to seek a more congenial alighting-place. Where that place is, Principal Prior knoweth not, and thus, between those two departments of the city government, the apiary of our worthy friend lost the first swarm of the season, which was worth say, a golden bill.

Right here I should like to ask why did not the fellow who got up the rhyming lines on the value of swarms start

in with March and April? I have had swarms issue in the latter part of March, though the season usually begins in April hereabout.

W. A. PRYAL.

Mr. C. J. Thies, of Pepin Co., Wis., sent us a newspaper clipping recently on the flight of bees, from which we take these paragraphs, as they refer to Mr. Prior's bees:

Although it is a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Prior bee-ranch to Golden Gate Park, the Prior bees make the trip there, collect loads of honey and get back to the hive in two minutes, making a bullet-like flight at the surprising rate of 150 miles an hour.

Mr. Prior has demonstrated this by having an observer watching certain bee-favored places in the park and exactly timing the arrival there of bees he purposely sprinkled with flour as they issued from the hive. He has also kept time on the absence of the whitened bees.

"Your Mother."—We have just received one of the most beautiful home songs that has of late come to this office. It is called "Your Mother", written by J. T. Rider. Price 50 cents per copy. Readers of our paper, by sending 25 cents in postage stamps to the Theatrical Music Supply Co., 44 West 28th St., New York, N. Y., will receive a copy mailed to them postpaid.

Some Expert Opinion

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety."—BIBLE.

Hand-Holes or Cleats on Supers.

14.—Do you want hand-holes, or cleats, on both sides and ends of supers? I mean principally extracting-supers.

S. T. PETTIT (Ont.)—No.

R. C. AIKIN (Colo.)—I do.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—No.

N. E. FRANCE (Wis.)—Cleats.

MRS. J. M. NULL (Mo.)—Yes.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—Yes.

G. M. DOOLITTLE (N. Y.)—Cleats, always.

WM. ROHRIG (Ariz.)—Yes, hand-holes preferred.

E. S. LOVESY (Utah)—Hand-holes on sides and ends.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—Yes, good hand-holes—no cleats.

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—They are convenient, and so desirable.

J. M. HAMBAUGH (Nev.)—Hand-holes are preferable to cleats at the ends.

O. O. POPPLETON (Fla.)—Cleats all around, but I would prefer hand-holes.

C. H. DIBBERN (Ill.)—I prefer hand-holes at the ends of extracting supers only.

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—Just on the ends, I think, is sufficient; less apt to overbalance.

C. P. DADANT (Ill.)—We want them on the sides, though they are perhaps also desirable on the ends.

P. H. ELWOOD (N. Y.)—Either on both sides or both ends, but not necessary on both sides and ends.

DR. C. C. MILLER (Ill.)—If I used extracting supers I'd want cleats at the ends, as well as on the hives.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—Yes, hand-holes on the sides and ends of comb honey supers, extracting-supers and hives.

E. WHITCOMB (Nebr.)—Yes, hand-holes are necessary when the hives have been tiered up. I would prefer the hand-hole to a cleat, for the reason that there is no material

about it, and it lessens the weight of the hive rather than adding to it. Simplicity is what we need in apiculture.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN (Ga.)—I use hand-holes. Cleats, unless they are put on with screws, frequently get loose and come off.

L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—I use them on the ends only; have no use for hand-holes on the sides of the 10-frame supers.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—I prefer hand-holes on the sides, but if supers' sides are made of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lumber, I would use cleats or hand-holes in the ends.

E. D. TOWNSEND (Mich.)—We use a 10-frame Langstroth body for an upper story to hold our extracting-combs, and with this size we have no use for hand-holes in the sides.

JAMES A. GREEN (Colo.)—Yes. After having used a great many supers having hand-holes only in the ends, and others having them only in the sides, I feel that I never want any more that do not have both.

G. W. DEMAREE (Ky.)—I have some supers that have hand supports both at the sides and ends, but I never use the side holes. I prefer the hand supports at the ends of all "tiering" cases and supers, no matter how deep or shallow.

Convention Proceedings

Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at College Station, Tex., July 5 to 8, 1904.

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

(Continued from page 615.)

"PRODUCTION AND PROPER GRADING OF SECTION HONEY" was discussed by W. E. Crandall, the manager of the Texas Honey-Producers' Association, and who said that some of the bee-keepers had been trying to produce it exclusively, and that he does not approve of this. If the season is not a favorable one for the production of honey in sections—and it takes a good flow of honey for that—it will be best to produce some other kind of honey, as extracted or bulk comb.

During a good year it is all right to produce some section honey, but for the bee-keeper who wants to produce it exclusively it is not deemed best to do so.

If it is produced it should be put on the market in a nice, clean way, in new shipping-cases, and nothing but good honey put in.

H. A. Mitchell was asked how he produced the nice honey he had on exhibition last year, when he carried off the gold medal for the best section honey of the State. This year he again took first prize.

This honey is from basswood, and where Mr. Mitchell lives and has his apiaries there is a great deal of it. When he has a good flow it fairly flows into the hives, and that is the reason he gets such a good quality of honey. He uses 7-to-the-foot, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ square section, and all-wood separators in T-tin supers. This gives thinner combs, and there is an advantage in it. The bees fill them better and finish them nicer. They also fill more sections.

F. J. R. Davenport said that there were three essential points necessary in the production of fancy comb honey. First, prolific queens; second, rousing colonies; and third,

a heavy honey-flow. If you have not these you might just as well set your supers on a stump, and you will not get a bit less surplus honey than if you have them on colonies with any of the above lacking.

H. H. Hyde dwelt on the use of a shallow super on the colony before a honey-flow, and raising it at the beginning of the white flow and putting the section super between it and the brood-chamber. Then, when the sections in this one are two-thirds full, put another below it. The shallow super above is used for extracted honey.

Udo Toepperwein read the following paper on

THE IMPORTANCE OF UNIFORM, STANDARD CANS FOR TEXAS.

This is a matter that we have had up for two years, and we adopted the 3-lb. friction-top cans, 20 in a case; 60-lb. friction-top pails, 10 in a case; 12-lb. friction-top pails, 10 in a case; the 60-lb. cans with 8-inch screw caps, and 60-lb. cans with $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch screw caps, 2 in a case. I think this one of the best moves that we ever made, as there are now only four different sizes of cans. This makes it very easy for the dealer to keep a complete stock, and the result is that the bee-keepers can get, in most cases, nearly any size they want, or the next size to that. With the four standard-size packages honey is sold very nearly as easily in one size as in another.

The 3 and 6 pound friction-top cans are taking the lead now, and the demand for these sizes is increasing very rapidly, as these are just the right size for family use. The 60-lb. cans are too large for family trade, and so are the 12-lb., to a great extent. The 12-lb. cans are too small for retailers to dish out the honey to the customers, and for this purpose the 60-lb. cans are the right size.

The 3 and 6 pound cans weigh only 60 lbs. to the case, and are of a shape so as to be very easily handled. The 12-lb. and 60-lb. cans, however, are very hard to handle, as the packages are too clumsy.

There is yet a great demand in Uvalde for the 6 and 12 pound cans with screw caps, which is quite a drawback to the dealers. All screw-cap cans are very hard to open or to close, and if a friction-top can is closed it never leaks, if ripe honey is put in the cans, even if the cans are turned upside down, while every screw-top can leaks more or less if turned upside down or on the side.

I think that we should encourage the 3 and the 6 pound friction-top cans, which are nicely shaped, and are in light packages. We can not discard the 60-lb. cans altogether, as there will always be a demand for them, but there is a tendency for a lighter package all the time, and a 60-lb. all around should be encouraged.

I think another thing that should be taken up is whether or not it would pay us to use the 60-lb. cans cased singly—one in a case. If we would have all packages weigh 60-lbs. there would be less young bee-keepers with worn-out backs from handling too heavy cases of honey. The 60-lb. cans, two in a case, weigh about 135 pounds with the case, which is too heavy for one person to handle. Would it not pay us to use only one can in a case, at only a very small additional expense? I am sure it would not cost much more per case.

UDO TOEPPERWEIN.

The bee-keepers endorsed the views of Mr. Toepperwein, and a thorough discussion followed.

It was decided that the 12-lb. cans be cut out as much as possible. The merchants are wanting a 60-pound package, as the heavier ones are too hard to handle, therefore the bee-keepers should act on this matter in conformity with the wishes of the merchants who handle their product.

J. F. Teel said that the merchants from his part of the State wanted the 60-lb. cans cased singly, so as to make a lighter package.

Several of the members gave some disadvantages of such a package. The main one was that it was too high, and that it was too often thrown down on its side, when the contents would leak out. Any package that is too high is thrown over in rapid handling, and in piling up, as everybody knows too well if they are acquainted with the way the railroad people handle things.

W. H. Laws told of an instance where he had shipped a case of honey in a 60-lb. can cased singly. He delivered it to the freight agent. About a week afterward he saw the same case lying on its side in the freight depot, and almost all the honey leaked out of the can. Since then, whenever he has to ship out a single can, he simply sends it out in a case that holds two cans, taking out one of them, so that there is not so much danger of the case being turned over.

Willie Atchley told of a new package for honey that his father, E. J. Atchley, got out recently. It is a square can the same as the old 8-inch screw-top can, but only half as high, and holds 25 pounds. This makes a nice can for honey, and two in a case makes a package of about 60 pounds with the case. It is a flat package, and is easily handled. The cans are not so deep, and therefore it is a good all-around can for the bee-keeper. The cost is low, too.

The 'Texas Honey-Producers' Association has had a great deal of experience in this line, and they say that a 60-lb. package is in the greatest demand with them; that there is a call for one can of 60 pounds of honey, or a single can, and if shipped out in a case by itself it was unsatisfactory. They could get any amount of orders for single 60-lb. cans, and that they have thought it best to have part of the honey in one-can cases, and some in two-can cases of the 60-lb. cans.

He said that there was no place for the 12-lb. cans, as those who sometimes ordered them and were told that they had none of them would order the 6-lb. cans, every time. Therefore, the bee-keepers will strive toward having none but the 3 and 6 pound friction-top cans in 60-lb. packages, and the 60-lb. cans in one and two case sizes until they can get a better size of the large cans.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles

Queen-Excluders and Their Use.

BY C. P. DADANT.

MR. DADANT:—I have read with interest your article regarding queen-excluders, but with my 8 and 10 frame hives I am obliged to differ from you. I began a few days ago to extract, but found the honey, in part, not ripe enough to suit me, therefore I gave it up again. I am now putting the fourth hive-bodies (or third supers) on most of my colonies. But let me tell in what condition I find part of my hives. I suspect the majority are in that condition.

First, the body or brood-chamber is mostly filled with pollen; some have some brood, some have none. The second body, or first super, is largely filled with brood; third body, or second super, has some brood in most of the center combs. I have a few hives with queen-excluder on an 8-frame body; these hives have two supers nearly filled with honey. (When I speak about supers here they are full-depth extracting supers, the same as the brood-chamber).

With your large hives the queens may stay down; with my 8 and 10 frame hives they will move up. It seems the bees crowd the brood-chamber full of pollen, and then move up, but then again some have plenty of empty cells below, and still the brood is above.

Excuse this letter, but I felt like writing a few lines in reply to your article, as my bees work so differently from yours.

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP.

St. Louis Co., Mo., Aug. 20.

I have just received the above letter. I have also lately received similar information from a bee-keeper located only about 12 miles from us, a Mr. Null, who also uses the 10-frame Langstroth hive. This illustrates the necessity of never dictating any special method of culture to different people located in different spots, and using different implements. It is very evident to me that the difference in results is due to the hives used. We are in the habit of saying that the advantages of the movable-frame hive reside entirely in the manipulations that the hive permits, but there is certainly something also in the size and shape of a hive, not only for wintering but in many other instances.

The hive we use, and have been using for years, is similar to the regular Langstroth in every respect, except the length and depth of the frames, and I believe I can show why the bees behave differently in these.

Queens do not like to lay eggs in a small comb, but they like still less to go over an empty space, or a space covered with wood, while laying. Those of my readers who have tried frames divided horizontally or vertically in the middle by a slat, have noticed that in numerous instances the queens will breed on one side of the dividing slat and not on the other. That is how I explain the reluctance of the queen to leave the brood-combs. She will more readily cross over from one comb to the other than step over a bee-space and two wooden slats to ascend or descend from one story to another. So if the combs are large and spacious it will not be difficult to keep the queen in the breeding apartment without excluders.

But if the frames are not sufficiently numerous, or the combs are not large enough to accommodate the queen to the fullest of her laying capacity, she will leave the story she occupies, and if she finds another of equal size, as to the capacity of the brood-combs, she will there elect her domicile permanently. There is no probability of her leaving the upper story after she has once moved there, until this upper story again becomes crowded with honey. As the bees always put their honey above them, or between them and the roof, as far away from the entrance as possible, the queen will sooner or later be crowded back, unless the space occupied is too large for their needs.

With a very capacious brood-chamber, capable of accommodating the most prolific queens, and supers of shallower depth, such as we use, we avoid the difficulties mentioned. The queen has usually sufficient room below for breeding, and when she goes to the upper story she finds there a shallower frame, which does not permit her to lay her eggs in a large circle such as she prefers. She, therefore, is less prone to remain.

As to the great gathering and storing of pollen in the brood-combs, this is only a temporary occurrence, due to the peculiar season we are having in this part of the country. The flowers have bloomed uninterruptedly from May till August, and while there has been occasion for the bees to gather as much pollen as they wished right along, the honey harvest has been very intermittent. A good flow of honey would cause the bees to gather less pollen, and the surplus of it would be consumed. But it behooves the bee-keeper to make sure of what the brood-combs contain for winter.

If I were in the place of the above-mentioned bee-keepers, I would take up those lower stories and place them at the top, thus doing away with the pollen-combs for the time. It would also be necessary to crowd the bees some for room, that is, give them less room than if all was in a normal condition. The colony would thus crowd more

honey into the brood apartment, which would make it safer for winter. When a colony is given ample space with extractor-combs already built, there is a liability of their scattering their honey so that the lower story is in danger of not being sufficiently supplied with food for winter.

The prospect just now for a fall honey-flow is very promising. We have never seen more bloom and stronger colonies than at present. If the weather is not too cool or too wet from now until frost, there is promise of as ample a harvest as I ever saw. Hancock Co., Ill., Aug. 23.



Priority Rights in Locations for Bees.

BY L. V. RICKETTS.

ON page 327 appears an article on the rights of bee-keepers, in which I asked a number of questions. On page 425, Mr. Hasty attempted to reply to the article, but made no attempt at answering any of the questions. He seems to be trying to evade the main issue by substantially alleging that all who think differently from him on this subject are actuated by a desire to do a wrong. This accusation is as absurd and as unreasonable as was his previous attack on the crowding bee-keepers, in which he called them names. (Page 346—1903; and page 105—1904.) We will now sum up the evidence at hand, and see whether or not Mr. Hasty is right in his conclusions.

On page 805 (1903), Delos Wood, of California, while attending the Los Angeles convention, spoke very emphatically in line with the argument as set forth in my article on page 327, and judging from the fact that Mr. Wood was attending the convention, and from his writings in the American Bee Journal, we may safely conclude that he is one of California's leading bee-keepers. This would show that he was not prompted from lust, but was speaking from a clear and unselfish desire to give each one his just dues.

On page 381, Mr. McColley says: "I rather admire the way L. V. Ricketts goes for those bee-men that think they own the earth. I rather think 'hog' would fit them". Now we find by reading Mr. McColley's article that he has an apiary in the South and one in the North, yet he takes sides against Mr. Hasty's views. Does this show lust or a desire to do wrong on the part of Mr. McColley?

On page 441, Mrs. Amos, in her very interesting article, says that she has a home apiary and a small out-apiary, which indicates that she is an established bee-keeper, having territory occupied by her bees, yet in her article she says: "I call Mr. Ricketts' article a strong one, too. Bee-keepers, as well as others, need to be reminded that there are two sides to a question". No lust or selfishness in this, Mr. Hasty.

Now, as to myself, I own 80 acres of land four miles southwest from Pullman, Wash., on which I live and keep my bees, and five miles south from Pullman and five miles southeast from home I own 160 acres. On this last place I have never established an apiary, although it is a splendid location, and no apiary nearer than 12 miles of either place. I am so very busy with my farms, stock, and dairy business, that I haven't the time to give attention to an out-apiary, so you see I am not lusting for some one's bee-territory.

Could it be possible that Mr. Hasty has a petit interest in the shape of a small apiary which he is zealously guarding against all would-be intruders, that causes him to be so outspoken against others likely to crowd him a little? Or is it because he is paid to afterthink, and this is one of his afterthinklets? It appears to me that Mr. Hasty sought, with one fell swoop of his pen, to settle for all time the question of the priority rights of bee-keepers. I could not

sit back and silently observe him posing as *lawyer, judge, and jury* in this case.

My only motive for writing the previous article on this subject was to arouse interest on the question, and to show that it is a great problem having two sides. My advice is to use great judgment and discretion in each individual case.

Mr. Hasty concludes his article by saying: "Now, it isn't by calling things by their right names that Mr. Hasty will disgrace his department and himself". Now let us see whether or not Mr. Hasty always calls people and things by their right name.

On page 10 (1903), when referring to the picture of some distinguished ladies and gentlemen on the title page of No. 48 (1902), he says, "My, what a lot of donkeys gazed out upon us from the title page of No. 48"! Now, really, Mr. Hasty, is that calling things by their right name?

On page 8 (1904), in speaking of that beautiful young Texas bride, whose picture appears on the title page of No. 50, page 785 (1903), he refers to her as "that critter". If Mrs. Hyde gets after Mr. Hasty with a broom-stick, she will make him hide-out in great haste.

That naughty child, what shall we do with him if he does not desist from calling people and things "by their right names"?

Having accomplished my purpose, as stated above, and realizing that space in the "Old Reliable" is too valuable to be filled with long-drawn wars of words, there shall be no long war between my friend Mr. Hasty and me. Thus ends the controversy so far as I am concerned.

Whitman Co., Wash.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Floor Polish.

A paragraph in the Herald and Presbyterian says that turpentine mixed with beeswax makes the very best floor polish.

Milk-Crackers and Honey.

A supply of dainty biscuit or crackers is very useful in hot weather. Saltines, or even milk-crackers, spread lightly with butter and crisped in the oven, and served with a comb of honey, a plate of candied ginger, or a jar of marmalade, make an acceptable finish to an unpretending mid-day meal.

So says the Herald and Presbyterian.

Importance of Carefulness with Bees.

Now comes the time of year when habits of neatness generally accredited to the gentler sex are of importance in a very practical way. One who is slovenly, whether man or woman, is likely to be careless in exposing honey toward the close of the season, when robber-bees are prowling about, eager for stolen sweets. Perhaps a comb of brood is taken out of a hive and carelessly left for a time, while the operator is attending to something else—perhaps entirely forgotten for a time. It does not take the robber-bees long to start a land-office business, and if the comb is hastily taken away it may only make matters worse if a weak col-

ony happens to be near. Better leave in place of the removed comb another containing a very little honey, or even an empty comb, so the bees will tire themselves out on that rather than to attack a neighboring colony. Better still to be careful in the first place.

Bee-Keeping for Weak Patients.

Nowadays the doctors are urging, as never before, that sunshine and the open air is the thing for many of the sisters who need toning up, and many a one is taking doses of light and air as she would doses of any other medicine. In many cases a doctor might do a worse thing than to avoid mention of the curative power of those elements, but quietly to manage to have his listless weak patients become interested in keeping bees.

Wives as Honey-Salesladies.

Mr. A. Wakerell, speaking in the British Bee Journal of selling honey, says:

I may offer another little "tip" to bee-keepers who, like myself, are married men, and which I have found to answer admirably, viz.: giving my wife a little commission on each pound of honey disposed of. In this way I sell a great deal more honey than I otherwise should be able to do.

Now, if Mr. Wakerell found profit in allowing his wife a commission on sales, why not others? It might be a good thing for any of the sisters who are possessed of that sometimes very convenient piece of property—a husband—to read to him gently, but persuasively, the foregoing item.

Artificial Eggs, So-called.

In connection with artificially-made comb honey is mentioned in a recent copy of the American Bee Journal, artificially made eggs. When this product was first placed on the market we lived in Orange, N. J., and the so-called egg-factory was, I think, in Newark, about five miles distant. Mother bought a package of the egg-powder and tried it, and decided in her own mind that it was made of eggs, pure and simple, dried and pulverized. She experimented her own eggs, and with product could not be detected from the other; it was identical in appearance and work.

Clinton Co., N. Y. FRANCES ELLEN WHEELER.

Dried eggs, or eggs prepared in any way to preserve their good qualities, are just as good and honest a product as dried apples or canned peaches. There is nothing artificial in the case.

I don't know exactly the place to which you refer in this Journal, but if *artificially-made eggs* were mentioned, it may have been suggested by a very bright article written a good many years ago by Mr. S. F. Newman, of Ohio. It was a burlesque—take-off—on the production of artificial comb honey.

Different materials were used to manufacture the different parts of the egg—carrots for example, for coloring the yolk—and the undertaking was so far successful that the eggs were hatched out under the fostering care of an old biddy; but, alas, one of the ingredients was at fault, and the poor little chicken came into this cold world utterly devoid of feathers!

The idea was, probably, that this was as reasonable to believe as the wild stories of artificially-made honey.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

HONEY-ADULTERATORS AS MEMBERS.

Good plan not to take the adulterators of honey into membership—only a door should be left unlocked, that

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Also, lots of serviceable people have a mean prejudice that can't be got out of them. Bad plan to make it possible for one or two such to keep out a desirable candidate. This anent the Constitution on page 536.

LESS SWARMING THIS SEASON.

Edwin Bevins seems to have found swarming bad this season, but not so bad as last. Same here. Page 537.

ORIGIN OF ALFALFA.

If the word "alfalfa" is Arabic, and came to us through the Spanish Americans, it would rather indicate that the plant is a native of western Asia. Same plant is not the same (Irish bull!) when it comes to us through Europe under the name of Lucerne. In Europe it has had long evolution under different influences. Page 541.

BETTER-FLAVORED HONEY DEMANDED.

And it is a fine, high flavor that we must be having in honey, else a slump in the honey market. Mr. R. A. Burnett strongly intimates that. Better then that we "read, mark and inwardly digest"—and let the perfectly willing bee inwardly digest that extracted honey some more. Page 547.

BEEES OF NOW AND OF 40 YEARS AGO.

J. E. Crane drops the hint that perhaps the Italian bee is not as vigorous as it used to be 40 years ago. Worth thinking of. But don't jump to that conclusion too nimbly. Page 548.

NUMBER OF FRAMES PREFERRED IN A HIVE.

"Once more into the breach" the 8-frame hive and the 10-frame hive go against each other. Nine experts are for the former and seven for the latter. Also seven contrive to get themselves out of count one way or another (get killed), while one wants 12, and one wants 9 frames. Page 549.

METHODS OF QUEEN-REARING—CLIPPING QUEENS.

At times perhaps we get into the condition of the people at Athens, who lived on purpose to get hold of something new. A new queen-rearing method then should certainly make us prick up our ears—methods in print so few. How about the Broderick method? Wish I was more capable of judging. The main points about it seem to be two in number. Whether it is original with Mr. B. to rear queens only from the second occupants of the cells, I am not able to say. That's not very important to the rest of us if the thing itself is of a high order of importance—as apparently it may be. Reasonable that the first occupant may suffer more or less neglect at first—and turn out something else than the very best queen on account of it. But what *positive* assurance have we that the second occupant will never be contemptuously poked around in the cell at first introduction?

But the other fundamental point—my, what a lot of kicking it's going to cause among the clippers to assume that a strong colony in May always starts supersedure cells when you clip their queen! That, if so, is a very sore charge against clipping as a practice. And about two-

thirds of the brethren, I take it, are clippers—fanatically so some of them. What do I think? I think bees are always disturbed in their minds when their queen is handled to clip her. Very likely the clipping itself causes part of it, but I think the handling is one main thing. I would contribute this additional point to the method. If you find your cell-building colony is getting languid in its work, catch the queen and handle her some more. I think pretty strongly that if any queen is handled, say once or twice a week, the bees will try to supersede her, if they don't do worse. When a queen is handled there is a numerously graded set of things that may happen. The bees may kill her quick as a flash the minute they get hold of her. (From my own experience when I was a beginner.) They may ball her till she is worthless or dead. They may ball her not very furiously, and soon let her go. They may go deliberately about superseding her. (This not from my own experience, but inferred from Mr. Broderick's.) They may threaten to supersede, but not persevere to accomplish it. They may merely "turn up their noses" a little for awhile—and anon the disagreeable scent disappears and all is lovely again.

Mr. Broderick's experience that bees accept just as many larvæ in dry cells as in jelly is important—if others find it so also. Polish that quill on a stone till the sharp edges are all taken off. Page 534.—[See Mr. Broderick's correction on the queen-clipping matter, page 564.—EDITOR.]

MOST HONEY COMES FROM THE HIVE!

The printer man bungled S. T. Pettit's answer and makes him father of a brilliant joke which he is doubtless entirely innocent of. The principal source of surplus honey is the hive. Same here—that's where I get mine. Page 549.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Introducing Honey-Daubed Queens.

On page 590, Franklin G. Fox asks me to report after trying the plan of introducing a queen by daubing her with honey and dropping her in. I tried the plan many years ago, when it was somewhat commonly practiced before the present ways of introducing were known; but it was generally stipulated that the queen must be daubed with honey taken from the hive into which she was to be introduced. In many cases it is safe, but not always.

C. C. MILLER.

Using the Queen to the Best Advantage.

1. I am a beginner, and would like to know how to use the queen to the best advantage. Could I leave all the bees possible in a top story that is pretty well filled with honey, set it by itself for two or three days, and then give them the queen? Or would it be best to kill one of my queens, and replace it with the new queen?

2. About how long before the queen ought to begin laying?

CANADA.

ANSWERS.—1. If you take an upper story containing honey, but no brood, and set it in a new place, you will probably find it entirely deserted by the bees unless you imprison them for two or three days, and then there may be danger of smothering. If the season of gathering is entirely over, it may be the best plan to kill the queen of a colony and introduce the new queen in her stead. If, how-

ever, you are anxious to preserve both queens, and the harvest is still on, or you are willing to feed, you may do this: Take an empty hive, put into it one frame of brood and bees from the old hive with the queen on it, fill up with empty combs, set in place of the old hive, removing the old hive with brood and bees to a new place, at the same time introducing the new queen into the old hive.

2. Possibly she may begin laying as soon as the bees liberate her from the cage; possibly not for a week.

Killing the Bees to Get the Honey.

I am selling out with the intention of leaving my present location, and I can not take my bees with me or sell them for what they are worth. How can I kill them so as to get the honey? I have several colonies doing very well, but I know but little about handling them. MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—The only way that was known at one time to get honey from bees was to kill them with brimstone. Dig a pit in the ground, put in it some burning coals, drop on some brimstone or sulphur, set the hive over, and quickly close up with cloths or rags every avenue of escape. Bisulphide of carbon or chloroform may also be used. It's a sad proceeding at best.

Why Did the Bees Die?—Other Questions.

1. I am a beginner in the bee-business, and have only 12 colonies. We had a very severe winter and a late spring. I put 14 colonies into winter quarters, but lost 2. In one of them I found the bees dead in a cluster in one side of the hive. All the honey had gone to the middle of the hive, and the other half (5 frames) was mostly full of sealed honey. There were plenty of bees in the hive, plenty of pollen, no signs of disease, and the weather was very cold. What was the trouble with them?

2. In looking through my colonies the other day I found a nice queen lying in front of a hive, that I think had been pulled out that day. On looking into the hive I found that they had a nice young queen. Did they kill the old queen?

3. At the same time I found two other hives that had a fine, ripe-looking queen-cell sealed in each of them, and I thought they were fixing to swarm. Now I find that the cells have hatched and the bees have not swarmed. How is that?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. The trouble was the long spell of cold. Usually a mild spell comes soon enough so that the bees can leave the cluster, and bring to it enough honey from farther out to last till the next warm spell. But in this case they used up all the honey in their reach before another warm spell came, and they had their choice to leave the cluster and freeze to death or cling together and starve.

2. Yes, it was a case of superseding.

3. The cells may have started for swarming, and bad weather, a let-up in the honey-flow, or something else may have made the bees give up swarming, but still allowing a young queen to emerge. But you speak as if there were only a single cell in each hive, in which case there was probably no intention to swarm, but to supersede the queen.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we have used it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office

QUEENS!

We now have a good supply, ready to mail, stock is hardy, all our outyards wintered on their summer stands, right near bleak Lake Erie; our present strain is extra prolific and fine workers. Hurry in your orders as we shall soon unite for winter. Prices of Golden or 3-band:

	1	6	12
Select.....	\$.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
Tested.....	1.00	5.00	9.00
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Quirin-the-Queen-Breeder

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Bee-Supplies & Winter-Cases

NOW, while we can serve you PROMPTLY, and get them at BOTTOM PRICES.

R. H. SCHMIDT CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
27A26t Please mention the Bee Journal

VIRGINIA QUEENS.

Italian Queens secured by a cross and years of careful selection from Red Clover Queens and Superior Stock obtained of W. Z. Hutchinson. I can furnish large, vigorous Untested Queens at 75 cents; after June 15, 60c. Tested Queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c. Write for discount on large orders.

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22Atf FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

ITALIAN QUEENS, BEES AND NUCLEI.



Choice home-bred and Select Imported Stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.

One Untested Queen.....	\$.65
" Tested Queen.....	.90
" Selected ".....	1.10
" Breeder ".....	1.65
" Comb Nucleus (no Queen).....	1.00
Imported Queens from \$3 to \$5	

All grades ready now. Safe arrival guaranteed.

For prices on quantities and description of each grade of Queens, send for free Price-List.

J. L. STRONG,

204 East Logan Street, CLARINDA, IOWA.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

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\$10,000 WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED OUR TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLY MANUFACTURING PLANT

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25 years the best.

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We manufacture SECTIONS, NO-DRIP SHIPPING-CASES, and are dealers in

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Write for low prices and catalog.

AUG. LOTZ & SON,

24A17t CADOTT, WIS.

FROM MANY FIELDS

Bees Hard at Work—King-Birds.

Bees are booming on heartsease, and soon the Spanish-needle will be ready. We have had lots of rain.

In last week's Bee Journal one of the correspondents says that king-birds or bee-martins do not catch bees. Tell him to cut the gizzard open, and see the bee-legs in there.

A. J. FREEMAN.

Neosho Co., Kans., Aug. 24.

Quite Good Season.

The season has been quite good, but so many cold nights, not over a half a dozen warm ones. There was lots of honey, if the weather had been so the bees could have gotten it. They never got to work early, but not as late as last year. Basswood was fine. I must claim the honor of having something that Dr. Miller does not have—a colony to swarm once with a cell, and this colony never swarmed last year.

The honey market is no good—10 cents wholesale. I won't sell for that, as there are some that must be gotten rid of first.

SUBSCRIBER.

Faribault Co., Minn., Sept. 1.

Rolling in Yellow Honey.

The honey crop this year is very good in quantity, but not in quality. The first honey we get is from chin-quapin bloom, and it has a bitter flavor. The flow lasted longer than usual this season, but now the partridge-pea is in bloom, and the bees are rolling in a beautiful yellow honey of the best flavor.

D. H. HERLONG.

Tolen Co., Fla., Aug. 20.

Honey from Smartweed.

Bees were working good on the second bloom of alfalfa when I left Oklahoma.

I visited a bee-keeper here and bought some honey from him. I was surprised at the cheap price at which he sold it, but when it came on the table I understood it. It came from smartweed and was dark, with a rank flavor.

The American Bee Journal is all right, and helpful to a beginner.

E. C. PENDROY.

Lyon Co., Kans., Aug. 22.

Honey-Flow Fair—Prospect Good.

The honey-flow has been fairly good this season, but not nearly so good as it was last. I think we have had too much rain and cloudy weather during

Fine Breeding Queens, \$2

Sample of Bees, free.

J. F. MICHAEL, RT. 1, WINCHESTER, IND.

37A2t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Sweet Clover Seed

—FOR SALE—

50 lbs. or over, at 5 cents per pound. Address,
37A1t JOSEPH SHAW, Strong City, Kans.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Bee-Keepers, Attention!

Are you going to buy Bees?
Are you going to locate in Texas?

We make a specialty of nuclei and full colonies of bees for shipment, in any quantity, any where, at all seasons of the year, car lots a specialty.

We are selling agents for a large number of colonies of bees, in quantity and locations to suit purchasers. If you wish to buy a farm or ranch we may have it for you. Write us your wants.

Southwestern Bee-Keepers:

We are Southwestern managers for the W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., and will carry a full line of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES at Factory Prices. Let us figure with you before buying. Order early and get the discounts.

We will carry a line of Honey-Cans and buy your honey crop, and want all the beeswax we can get at market prices.

OUR AIM—To supply the bee-keeper, his wants, and buy his products in return.

Correspondence in Spanish and German a specialty.

The Hyde Bee-Supply Co.

H. H. HYDE, Pres. and Mgr.

129 N. FLORES ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

37Dt Please mention the Bee Journal.

65 Colonies For Sale!

Strong in bees, and mostly in 8-frame dovetailed hives with wired frames, and one super on each hive. No disease. Prices: In lots of 5, \$4.00 each; or for the entire lot, at the yard, \$3.50 each. Small quantity of dark honey for sale also.

MRS. J. A. HIGNET.

2325 N. 43rd Ave., IRVING PARK STA.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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Bees For Sale

with Queen-Rearing outfit, trade and fixtures. Information furnished on application. Address

JOHN W. PHARR,

37A2t BERCLAIR, TEX.

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10 CENTS A YEAR.

The Dixie Home MAGAZINE, largest, brightest and finest ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY.

It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, buildings and famous people. Send at once. 10c a year, postpaid, anywhere in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Six years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c; 12 for \$1. Send as a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day.

THE DIXIE HOME,

24A48t No. 78, Birmingham, Alabama.

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Low Rates to Eastern Points

will always apply via Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections to all points in New York, New England and eastern States. Three daily trains to Ft. Wayne, Findlay, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard equipment on all trains. Meals served in dining-cars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c. to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. The eastern terminals of the Nickel Plate Road are only from three to ten minutes from all Ocean Steamship Docks, and the service afforded is first-class. No excess fare charged on any train. For particulars, call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, Ill. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts.

26—36A4t



Marshfield Manufacturing Co.

Our specialty is making **SECTIONS**, and they are the best in the market. Wisconsin Basswood is the right kind for them. We have a full line of **BEE-SUPPLIES**. Write for **FREE** Illustrated Catalog and Price-List.

THE MARSHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,

Has an established reputation, because made by a process that produces the **Cleanest and Purest, Richest in Color and Odor, Most Transparent and Toughest**—in fact, the best and most beautiful Foundation made. If you have never seen it, don't fail to send for samples. Working wax into Foundation for Cash a specialty. Beeswax always wanted at highest price. A full line of **SUPPLIES**, retail and wholesale. Catalog and prices with samples free on application.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents in Canada for Dittmer's Foundation.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Prompt Shipments Our Specialty.

If you want your orders filled **within 24 hours**, send them to us. We have the largest stock in Michigan, and can ship at once. Beeswax wanted at highest market prices.

LEWIS C. & A. G. WOODMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$2.00.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Chicago, Ill

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.....

the past month. The bees have gathered barely enough to subsist on, but at present they are doing better.

I think the prospects are fairly good for the fall flow if the weather is favorable. There is an abundance of bloom from goldenrod, Spanish-needle and smartweed.

I looked through my colonies yesterday, and found that they had plenty of brood and larvæ.

D. H. PLANK.

Cass Co., Mo., Aug. 25.

Beedom Boiled Down

The Fretful Cares and Fears.

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might happen—
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the busking of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born—
Out in the fields with God.

—E. B. BROWNING.

Marketing Comb Honey.

What I am about to say now is not intended for bee-keepers who scrape and grade their comb honey, and put it up in clean, new shipping-cases before sending to market. All such, to save time, may skip this, as "the shoe won't fit"; but the other class—those who are too indifferent or ignorant, or are too something, of the principles of making sales—should read this carefully; and when I am addressing this class I am well aware that I am speaking to the great majority of comb-honey producers; for it is indeed a fact that the great bulk of the comb honey that goes to market is not scraped, or if scraped it is improperly graded, if graded at all; or it may be scraped, but injured in appearance by being put in badly soiled shipping-cases, or, worse still, home-made cases.

I have been through a number of commission houses, and have looked over the lots of honey that have been received. I have seen every shipment

Louis Hanssen's Sons

Carry a complete stock of

G. B. LEWIS CO.'S

B-WARE

Lowest prices and quick service.
Send us your orders and find out.

Davenport, Iowa, 213-215 W. 2d St.

Please mention the Bee Journal. 36 A 26

that has come to Medina; and to see the ordinary honey that is shipped to market, which otherwise might have been No. 1 and "Fancy", all mixed up in the cases—cases soiled, sections unscrapped—well, it is enough to make one's heart ache. Then the producer of such honey, when he gets his returns, complains because they are below the market as quoted in the journals; and he thinks his commission man is dishonest, when the fact is the whole trouble is with himself. If he had taken a day or two to scrape and properly grade the honey, he could have earned anywhere from \$25 to \$100 a day in the larger returns secured for that same honey. A little No. 2 or off-grade honey put in with No. 1 and "Fancy", puts the whole caseful down to the price of No. 2.

We have received several lots of such honey, and, rather than make poor returns, we have gone to the expense of regrading and scraping, selling the "Fancy" at one price, the best the market affords, the No. 1 in another, and the No. 2 in still another. Of course, we charged the producer for the time expended; but in doing so we have earned him good money. Where we buy this mixed honey outright, of course we pay a low figure for it, then grade and scrape, and sometimes re-case, with the result that we make a good margin on our investment. But should the buyer profit by the negligence, carelessness, and indifference of the producer? It takes experience and skill to get comb honey, and a good bit of it sometimes, I think. It takes but just a little more of the same skill to put that honey, when once secured, in good marketable shape where it will bring the best the market affords. But this is not all of it. Besides securing the best prices, the producer will usually get prompt returns. No. 1 and "Fancy" sell, as a rule, with little or no delay, where mixed and ungraded goods are a drug on the market; and the poor bee-keeper waits months, sometimes, before he gets returns; then when he does get them his honey

A CHANCE to get FINE ITALIAN QUEENS.

Beauty and utility. None better.
J. F. MICHAEL R. 1, Winchester, Ind.
31Dt Please mention the Bee Journal.

Diseases of Bees.

I have a positive cure for black brood, pickled brood and bee-paralysis, and have no doubt same treatment will cure foul brood.

Send for particulars to

HENRY ALLEY,

31Dt WENHAM, MASS.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

This Lightning Lice Killing Machine



kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murders, etc. We secure special low express rates. Catalog mailed free. Write for it.

CHAS. SCHILD CO.,

1D2t 401 Prospect St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

500 Colonies

of Bees for sale, or exchange, for good securities. Abundant alfalfa range; no failures. Reason for selling, ill-health. Address, DR. GEO. D. MITCHELL & CO., OGDEN, UTAH.
32At Please mention the Bee Journal.



BEE = SUPPLIES!

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Everything used by Bee-Keepers. POWDER'S HONEY-JARS.
Low Freight Rates. Prompt Service. NEW CATALOG FREE.

WALTER S. POWDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Avenue, INDIANAPOLIS IND

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

STRAWBERRY AND VEGETABLE DEALERS

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQUE, IOWA, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

32A15t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Bee-Keepers

Don't forget that we are the largest jobbers in the United States of Root's Bee-Supplies, Johnson Incubators and Brooders, Humphrey's and Mann's Bone Cutters, Poultry Supplies of all kinds, Seeds and Implements. Remember, you get these goods at Factory Prices, and save half the freight. Let us book your order for Golden Italian, Red Clover and Carniolan Queens; listed in our Catalog. Send for Free Illustrated Catalog.

GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

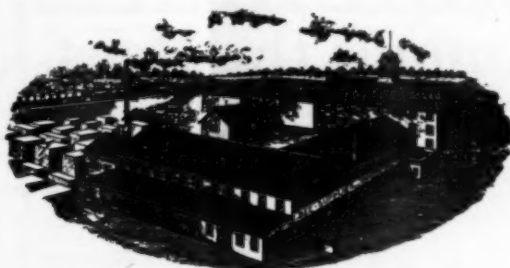
Send for Our 1904 Catalog and Price-List.

OUR HIVES AND SECTIONS Are Perfect in Workmanship and Material.

By sending in your order now, you will SAVE MONEY, and secure prompt shipment.

PAGE & LYON MFG. CO., New London, Wis. U.S.A.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



KRECHMER MFG. CO.
RED OAK, IOWA.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apicary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipment. We want every bee-keeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson Supers, Etc. Write at Once for Catalog.

AGENCIES.

Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Shugart & Oures, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kan.
I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.

Christian Endeavor Hotel

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Located on Oakland Avenue on the South side of the Exposition within 100 feet of one of the entrance gates to the Fair Grounds, and on Market Street car line running from the Union Station direct to the hotel. It is a mammoth structure covering 5 acres of ground, 3 stories in height, with a capacity of 3000 people daily. Every room is an outside room, and handsomely and comfortably furnished. There are wide verandas, a large rotunda, offices, parlor, numerous baths, concessionary rooms, United States Post Office, a lunch counter, restaurant and dining-room with a seating capacity of 1500 people. The hotel is endorsed by the Clergy, World's Fair Official Bankers and Merchants in St. Louis, as well as having the approval of the Christian Endeavorers. We are frequently in receipt of testimonials like the following:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that I have been at the Christian Endeavor Hotel for 7 days with a party of 161, and desire to state that we have been well pleased with the accommodations. The management is courteous, the rooms are neat and clean, the food well cooked and well served.
DR. JOS. F. BARTON, Dept. of Natural Science,
C. V. State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa."

When you come to St. Louis to see the great Exposition you will surely stop at the Christian Endeavor Hotel, where you will have a safe, convenient, comfortable and happy home in the midst of congenial associations and surroundings. Now is the time to arrange for rates at the hotel. Write at once for booklet giving full particulars.

Christian Endeavor Hotel and Auditorium Co.,

6600 Oakland Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

35A3t

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

TENNESSEE QUEENS



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select Long-Tongue (Moore's), and Select Golden, bred 3/4 miles apart, and mated to Select Drones. No impure bees within 5 miles, and but few within 5 miles. No disease; 31 years' experience. All mismated queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Price before July 1st. After July 1st.

	1	6	12	1	6	12
Untested75	\$4.00	\$7.50	.60	\$3.25	\$6.00
Select	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00
Tested	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00
Select Tested ..	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Breeders						\$3.00 each

Send for Circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Bees For Sale.

About 50 colonies of Italians and Hybrids, with young and prolific queens, in 8-frame hives. Will sell, to reduce my number, at \$4.50 each; 5 or more, \$4.25 each. Address,

36A4t M. H. LIND, Baders, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED

Fancy Comb Honey from White Glover, in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for SPOT CASH, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired.

C. M. SCOTT & CO.
1004 E. WASH. ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
34Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

WE INVITE all readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL who seek a college for themselves or friends to investigate

Mount Union College

Our motto in all departments is "Maximum efficiency at minimum cost."

Our scholastic training is equal to the best, our reputation first-class. All expenses for a year, aside from 'be clothing and traveling, less than \$20.00. Co-education, health conditions, moral and religious influence, superior.

Send for catalog.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,
Alliance, Ohio.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Passengers to New York, Boston, New England, and all eastern points will find it to their advantage to ascertain rates applying over the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern connections. Three daily trains, on which there is no excess fare charged. One special feature of the service is meals in dining-cars, on American Club Plan. Pay for what you get, but in no case over 35c. to \$1.00 per meal; also service a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50c. Folders, rates and all information cheerfully furnished by applying to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, Chicago, Ill., Room 298, 113 Adams St. Chicago depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts. 27-36A4t

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult

R. A. BURNETT & CO.,
199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

has to be sold at a sacrifice, because at the time of the sale it is leaking, possibly candied, and the actual net return is only a half or a fourth what it would have brought if the honey had been scraped and graded.

Sometimes we get some beautiful fancy honey put up in second-hand cases, or cases that are soiled and dirty, making the whole lot look poor. If they were new cases, but simply soiled, a small piece of sandpaper on a block of wood will make them look almost new in two minutes' time; but if the cases are second-hand, and roughly sawn—well, there is nothing to do but to recase. Commission men say, and our own experience goes to corroborate it, that a good case well made, carefully nailed, and clean, will make the honey bring enough more to pay for three or four good cases, where, if it is a poor one, it knocks the price down on the whole consignment, no matter how well it may be scraped and graded. In saying this, I may be accused of "grinding our own ax", because, forsooth, we make and sell ship-

CONVENTION NOTICES.

National at St. Louis.—The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1904 will be held in September, at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 27 and 28 will be devoted to Association work and its interests. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present on these days.

Sept. 29, National Day.

Sept. 30, Inspectors' Day. Twenty bee-inspectors from all over the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss "The Diseases of Bees," etc.

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the Convention Hall, a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each State and Country will have a shelf attached to the map with a one-pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

GEO. W. BRODBECK, Sec.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Missouri.—The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Sept. 26, in St. Louis, in the same hall to be used by the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Further particulars later. Arrangements are being made for our accommodation by C. P. Dadant, in connection with the National Association.
Wakenda, Mo. W. T. CARY, Sec.

Wanted.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Court House at Galesburg, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20. All who are interested in bees are cordially invited to attend. The convention will begin at 9 o'clock a.m., and last all day. E. D. WOODS, Sec.
J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.

Illinois.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Galesburg, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20, in the County court-room. All bee-keepers in the vicinity are invited to attend.
Galesburg, Ill. E. D. WOODS, Sec.

New York.—The Fulton and Montgomery Counties Bee-Keepers' Society will hold their next meeting at the Central Hotel, Market St., Amsterdam, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1904, at 10 a.m. All who feel interested in bees or honey are cordially invited to be present.
West Galway, N. Y. T. I. DUGDALE, Sec.

Wisconsin.—The committee on arrangements for the Northeastern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association met Sept. 1, and the following program was formulated for the next annual meeting, which will be held at the Opera House, in Mishicot, Oct. 25, 1904:

How can we increase the demand for honey?

—J. COCHEMS.

Winter feeding of bees.—C. W. VOIGT.

Bee-pasturage.—Dr. J. B. RICK.

Laws relating to the adulteration of honey.—

A. S. CHLOUPAK.

The cause of spring dwindling.—FRED TRAPP

Question-box.

Mishicot, Wis.

Dr. J. B. RICK, Sec.

40 Years Among the Bees,

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Free as a Premium for Sending Two New Subscribers.

The book contains 328 pages, is bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design; it is printed on best book-paper, and illustrated with over 100 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. It is unique in this regard.

The first few pages of the new book are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, telling how he happened to get into bee-keeping. Seventeen years ago he wrote a small book, called "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows in minutest detail just how Dr. Miller does things with bees.

HOW TO GET A COPY OF DR. MILLER'S

"FORTY YEARS AMONG THE BEES."

The price of this new book is \$1.00, post-paid; or, if taken with the WEEKLY American Bee Journal for one year, BOTH will be sent for \$1.75.

Or, any present regular subscriber to the American Bee Journal whose subscription is paid in advance, can have a copy of Dr. Miller's new book free as a premium for sending us Two New Subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year with \$2.00. This is a magnificent offer, and should be taken advantage of at once. For many of our readers it is not only an easy way to earn a copy of the book, but at the same time they will be helping to extend the subscription list of the old American Bee Journal, and thus aiding also in spreading the best kind of apicultural information among those who would be successful bee-keepers.

Address all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ping-cases, but that is not the motive. But it does hurt our business when bee-keepers fail to get good prices, and honey is a drug on the market.

But this is not all. No matter how much honey may be properly graded and scraped, if it is left on the hive till it is travel-stained it is liable to be lumped off as No. 2. Of course, we bee-keepers know that honey that has been on the hive for some time after it has been gathered, acquires a richness that it will not have if taken off at once. But that is not the point. The public demands, and will pay a better price for clean white goods than it will for soiled and dirty honey that possibly may have a better flavor; for of this fact the public knows nothing, and it therefore has no weight. People are in the habit of buying by sight; and if the goods do not look as good as the best they do not want them.

I tell you, brother bee-keepers, and I say it with all kindness, if you but knew how much good money you are losing sometimes, under the delusion that it does not pay to scrape or grade, you would reform your ways very soon. Pick out an honest commission house or honey-buyer, then follow his suggestions. Do not imagine that you know more about it than he does as to what the public wants and will pay for.

And, again, do not send your No. 2 and off grades to market—better by far sell around home, where you can explain that your travel-stained honey is just as good as or even better than the "Fancy white" which you ship to the city. If the sections are poorly filled out and unscraped you will probably get a better price by cutting the combs out entirely and mixing with them a good grade of extracted honey, and selling to your neighbors as bulk comb honey. But do not attempt to ship this to the northern cities, at least,

where it will be sold as a glucosed concoction.

Now, dear friends, if you will take these suggestions in the spirit in which they are written, you and the honey-man in the city will both profit; and you will at the same time stimulate the comb-honey market. There is no trouble at all in selling No. 1 and "Fancy" comb honey—bear that in mind.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

WANTED!

Comb and Extracted HONEY

On Commission.

Boston pays good prices for a fancy article.

F. H. FARMER,
182 Friend St., BOSTON, MASS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED—COMB HONEY, WHOLESALE.—

Will buy your crop outright, cash at your depot anywhere in the U. S., if price and quality are right. We have salesmen in nearly every market in U. S., but buy only through Thos. J. Stanley, Manzanola, Colo., our honey-man who spends the season in the West superintending our apiaries and looking after Western car-lots of honey. Address us there direct, stating what your honey is gathered from, what grade, the average weight of section, how packed, color, etc.; quantity, when you can deliver, and lowest cash price per pound properly crated and delivered to your depot. Would like to know about what the freight rate to your nearest city. We believe that our purchases are larger than any other firm or association. Yours for business, **THOS. J. STANLEY & SON,** 29A1f MANZANOLA, Otero Co., COLO.

WANTED FANCY COMB HONEY

In No-drip Shipping Cases.

Also AMBER EXTRACTED

In Barrels or Cans.

Quote your lowest price delivered here. WE REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

No. 51 WALNUT ST.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED--HONEY

EXTRACTED AND COMB.

Mail sample and state price expected delivered Cincinnati.

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail
Golden Italians, Red Clovers, Carniolans,

One, 75 cents.

Price for Untested:

Six, \$4.00.

Twelve, \$7.50.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

C. H. W. WEBER,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office and Salesrooms—2146-48 Central Ave.
Warehouses—Freeman and Central Aves.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The market is now showing more activity. Some small lots of fancy white clover have been sold at 14c per pound, with No. 1 ranging at 12@13c; very little call for other grades. Extracted, white, brings 6@7c; amber, 5@6c, according to quality, flavor and style of package. Beeswax 28@29c.
R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—The honey market has improved a little, but prices are not advancing as fast as we expected. Fancy comb honey is selling slowly at \$3.00 per case. No. 1 moving readily at \$2.75, but there is very little demand for amber and the darker shades of stock. The extracted market is slow at 6@7c. Beeswax in good demand at 30c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 7.—The tone of the comb honey of this year's stock is becoming stiffer, producers claiming it to be not so plentiful and therefore ask higher prices. I quote fancy white comb honey from 13½@15c.

Extracted is showing no change. Amber, in barrels, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ¼c higher; water-white alfalfa in cans, 6½c; fancy white clover, in barrels, 6¼@8c. Beeswax more plentiful, and brings 28c per pound. **C. H. W. WEBER.**

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The honey market is in a very unsettled condition; or, rather, we might say that the absence of any demand practically makes no market. As a general thing, we do not look to see a demand until from the middle of September to the first of October. By this time, cooler weather creates a certain demand. Prices at this time are, therefore, practically normal. The very finest thing is bringing 16c and from that down. Stocks are coming in very slowly, but that is to be expected at this time.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Arrivals of new crop comb honey are very light as yet, none to speak of, nor does there seem to be much demand as yet and prices are unsettled. We think, however, that when arrivals begin to be more plentiful, within the next 10 days or 2 weeks, there will be a demand for fancy white at 15c; No. 1, at 14c, and No. 2 at 12@13c.

Extracted honey is selling fairly well at 6@6½c for white, and 5½c for light amber and amber, and dark at 5c. Southern average quality in barrels, at 52@58c per gallon.

Beeswax dull and declining; choice grades selling at 28@29c. **HILDRETH & SEIGLEN.**

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The supply of honey at the present time is limited, with but moderate demand. New honey is beginning to arrive. We quote our market to-day as follows: Amber extracted in barrels and cans, 5½@6½c; white clover, 6½@8c. Comb honey (demand limited), 13@14c for fancy and No. 1. Beeswax, 29c. **THE FRED W. MUTH CO.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Honey demand improving some now. Receipts of new crop are light as yet, but we hear of quite liberal offerings at country points, indicating lower prices later when the "behind time" fellows get their crop ready. We quote fancy white, 16@17c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14c; mixed and buckwheat, 12@14c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; buckwheat and mixed, 6@6½c. **H. R. WRIGHT.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Very little comb honey has arrived in the market as yet, but extracted honey has come in quite freely for the last two months, both from the South and West. There seems to be quite a crop of extracted honey throughout the country. Comb honey has not all been graded up yet, and we can hardly tell at this early date definitely about the price. We quote: Fancy comb, 15@16 cents; No. 1, 14@15c; amber, 10@12c; extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber, 6½@7c; dark, 6c. Beeswax, 27c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. **WM. A. SELSER.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12½@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5½@6c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4@4½c; dark amber, 3½@3¾c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 28@30c; dark, 26@27½c.

The first noteworthy shipment by sea for some time was made the current week, a steamer taking 200 cases extracted for Germany. Market for amber grades is without special firmness, but tendency on water-white honey is to better average prices than have been prevailing the past season.

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